

MONTHS OF DEBATE

Railroad Bill to Provoke "Big Talk" in Senate.

HARD SLEDDING BEFORE IT

Measure Has Few Friends in Form as Reported.

INSURGENTS PLAN TO AMEND

Senator Cummins Will Fight for Features of His Bill—Newlands Explains Vote.

That debates in the Senate on the administration Interstate Commerce amendment as reported from the Senate committee on Interstate Commerce yesterday will continue for at least two months, is being freely predicted around the Capitol today.

Realizing that there is a long struggle ahead of the measure in the Senate, the committee voted to report out the bill as amended by Senator General Wickham, without making any amendments of its own; yet the committee is practically agreed that some changes should be made. It was decided to get the bill before the Senate for discussion and arrange to make the desired amendments on the floor.

The fight in the Senate will involve many features of the bill. The insurgents have already announced their intention to fight the provision for a court of commerce to pass on the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission. And there will be opposition to the plan to take out of the hands of the commission the legal work of defending the orders of that body in the commerce court or in the federal courts.

Control Traffic Agreements.

There will also be a move to have the bill give the Interstate Commerce Commission supervisory power over traffic agreements. As it comes from the committee, it is pointed out, the bill simply provides for the filing of traffic agreements. Some of the senators think the commission should have power to set them aside or suspend them, in case the commission believes they are not for the public good.

Much stricter limitations on the issue of stocks and bonds of railroads are desired by some of the insurgents. Although the sections dealing with that feature of railroad regulation have been recently passed by the Senate, General Wickham, they are still far from satisfactory to the insurgents.

Railroads Not Hampered.

"The railroads can do under these sections what they can do now," remarked a member of the Senate Interstate Commerce committee, after Attorney General Wickham had explained the effect of the provision. "Of course, they cannot do it in the same way."

"I would undertake to plaster over with stock a new railroad, from coast to coast, in less than another year," he said today, when speaking of his opinion of the effectiveness of the stock and bond restrictions in the administration bill. His opinion is that the provisions do not reach the evils of watered stock and overcapitalization. Senator Cummins has put in his bill provisions which will prevent stock watering in the future, and he will urge the sections of his bill in preference to those of the administration bill, and some support for his contentions is in sight.

Senator Newlands has announced that he will propose an amendment to the bill providing for the national incorporation of trunk line railroads. This will first be brought up in a minority report which Mr. Newlands will put in within the next few days.

Wrong to the States.

"The present system of merger under the laws of New Jersey or some other state equally lax in its restraint of corporate abuses," Senator Newlands said today, "should be ended. Under the present system Interstate railroads are operated by corporations organized in states in which not a mile of the roads operated exists. I believe in the consolidation, under proper restriction, of great trunk lines, but this should be under national control in which all the states share, rather than under the legislation of a single state. This can only properly be done by the nation under the Interstate Commerce power. The most sacred right the states have is the right to insist that the nation shall exercise the power of regulation of a line of state."

In reference to the vote against the reporting of the administration bill from committee yesterday, Senator Newlands said:

"The vote was not on the merits. The bill as amended had not yet been introduced, and I thought it ought to be reviewed by the committee in executive session before reporting. I think it requires amendment in many respects. I voted against precipitate action."

EXPEDITION BREAKING UP.

Porters and Servants Quitting the Smithsonian Scientific Party.

GONDOKORO, Sudan, on the Upper Nile, February 25.—This was breaking-up day for the Smithsonian African scientific expedition, all of the porters and half of the servants returning to Kampala and Nabol. Col. Roosevelt and Kermit Roosevelt, who were to return to the Rejaf today, are expected here on the Belgian steamer tomorrow. Col. Roosevelt's hunting party will leave here Monday for a shoot on Lake No. 4, a body of water on the lower reaches of the Nile, which is so overgrown with weeds that its exact extent has never been determined. This expedition is the former President will be entertained by the governors of the Lado Enclave and Mongalla province, plans are being made to give him an enthusiastic reception. Mongalla is being decorated with flags, and the Belgian officials at Lado have made a dinner for the expedition. A dinner for Mr. Roosevelt's party will be given by the governor of Mongalla.

Roosevelt in Berlin May 10.

BERLIN, February 25.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt telegraphs that he will arrive in Berlin May 10. The authorities of the Berlin University are arranging to give him a warm reception. Emperor William also has indicated his intention to entertain Mr. Roosevelt, but the precise character of the entertainment is not made known.

GIRLS SAW BURGLAR

Screams Started Pursuit Which Ended in Capture.

POCKET FULL OF JEWELRY

Identified as the Property of Seminary Students.

BIG CAPTURE. THINK POLICE

Prisoner Said to Have Confessed to One Hotel Robbery—Others Are Suspected.

Awakened from sleep by the light from an electric pocket lamp flashing in their faces, Miss Marie Louise Reed and a companion, students at Mt. Vernon Seminary, 11th and M streets, discovered a burglar in their room shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. The alarm given by their screams not only compelled the thief to take flight, but it precipitated so hot a pursuit on the heels of the criminal that he was captured a few hours later, and in searching his room, the police discovered what they regard as undeniable evidence that their prisoner is the second-story worker who has been operating so successfully at many points in the northwest section of the city for weeks past.

The prisoner said his name was George Glenn, and that he came from Detroit, Mich. Glenn is also known under the alias of George Williams, and he is said to be a pattern-maker by trade. He is twenty-four years old. Because about three hundred dollars' worth of jewelry stolen from the room of Miss Reed was found in his pockets by the police, Glenn made no effort to deny the burglary at which he was caught. He declared his innocence of other thefts.

Fear to Give Alarm.

Miss Reed and her companion occupy a room on the second floor of a lodging house directly across the street from the main seminary building. When they were awakened by the glow of the flash lamp both young women lay still, because they feared that the burglar might be alerted. They saw the burglar turn his lamp into the drawers of their bureau and make a selection of various pieces of their jewelry. The burglar did not notice that the young women were awake until he was ready to leave the room, and not until the man was going through the door did Miss Reed pick up courage to say:

"What are you doing here?" The burglar's answer was to take to his heels, and as he ran both young women screamed for help. Two teachers in the school, who occupy a room in the same house, were awakened and together with most of the lodgers in the house they ran into the hallway, but the burglar had escaped through a window on the ground floor, through which he had forced an entrance to the house.

Police of the second precinct were notified, and the man was soon taken to the station. Detectives Howlett and Pratt located Glenn in his room in a boarding house on E street near 9th and 10th streets, and on the morning, and as they entered his room Glenn made the tacit admission that he was the man wanted when he said:

"I guess the jig is up, and I suppose some stool-pigeon squealed on me." Taken to headquarters and searched immediately, Glenn's pockets yielded more than \$200 worth of jewelry, and all of the pieces were identified by Miss Reed as the ones stolen from her room earlier in the morning.

Upon being taken to headquarters Glenn was given the "third degree," and confessed, according to the police, the robbery of the occupants of the Grafton Hotel, 12th and H streets, and the robbery of the occupants of the De Sales street, the evening of November 30 last. Entrance was gained to the room from a fire escape and the occupants of the apartment were at dinner. A reward of \$100 was offered by Maj. Sylvester in this case. The police say that several articles of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Forrest were found in Glenn's room.

Other robberies which the police charge against Glenn is that of stealing \$2,300 worth of jewelry from the apartment of Mrs. Douglas Forrest in the Grafton Hotel, 12th and H streets, and the robbery of the occupants of the De Sales street, the evening of November 30 last. Entrance was gained to the room from a fire escape and the occupants of the apartment were at dinner. A reward of \$100 was offered by Maj. Sylvester in this case. The police say that several articles of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Forrest were found in Glenn's room.

Flashlight Identified.

The electric flashlight which Glenn used in Miss Reed's room early this morning, and which was later found in his room, has been identified as the property of Mrs. Chantney.

The jewelry stolen from Miss Reed included a small solid watch, valued at \$30; gold-link chain, valued at \$50; silver card case, valued at \$25; small silver-link purse, valued at \$20; heavy gold bracelet, valued at \$40; small gold bracelet, valued at \$15; gold ring, set with pearls, valued at \$20; gold ring, diamond and opal setting, valued at \$10; gold ring, valued at \$5; gold ring, valued at \$5; breastpin, valued at \$3; plain gold-link chain, valued at \$1 and four one-dollar bills.

Admits Grafton Hotel Job.

This afternoon Detectives Howlett, Pratt and Mullen again put Glenn through the "third degree," and they stated afterward that he admitted committing the robbery at the Grafton Hotel.

The arrest yesterday of a man giving his name as Charles McCarthy, twenty-nine years of age, a plumber, by Detectives Barbee and Vermillion, when he is said to have attempted to sell several gold watches, it is declared by the police, disclosed the fact that McCauley has been disposing of some of the jewelry alleged to have been stolen by Glenn.

The three bracelets which were found in McCauley's possession yesterday, it is stated, have been identified as the property of Mrs. W. H. Sawyer of the Buckingham Hotel, from whom they were stolen.

When Glenn was asked if McCauley had helped him in the various robberies in this city, the police say he told them that he did not know McCauley, except that he had given him money for food on several occasions.

Brought Face to Face.

While Glenn was being detained at police headquarters McCarthy was brought in from the first precinct station, where he had been held all night. When the two men were brought face to face they disclosed no evidences of having seen each other.

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A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE ACCORDING TO RUMOR.

RIOT AT BETHLEHEM

Two Workmen Shot by Pennsylvania State Police.

ONE OF THEM MAY DIE

Ordered to Fire Into Air, One Trooper Aims Too Low.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., February 26.—State police, summoned here from Philadelphia during the night, had several clashes today with the foreign element involved in the Bethlehem Steel Company's strike.

Two foreigners were shot. Several others were injured by riot sticks. One man shot is in a serious condition.

The state troopers had been dispersing crowds of Hungarians all morning. In front of the Majestic Hotel, within a half block of the steel company's main office, the police encountered a crowd that showed considerable resistance. Misses were thrown at the police, who were ordered to draw their revolvers and fire. The police declared they fired into the air to scatter the crowd and that unfortunately one of the troopers aimed too low. The bullet struck Joseph Sambo, thirty-eight years old, in the head. Another foreigner, whose name was not learned, received a slight flesh wound.

Sambo was removed to St. Luke's hospital. It is said his condition is serious. He was not actively engaged in interfering with the troopers, it is said, but was standing on a sidewalk when wounded. The shooting had a magical effect on the crowd, which quickly scattered.

Striker Trips Trooper's Horse.

Prior to the shooting a striker tripped a trooper's horse, throwing an obstruction in front of the animal. The horse fell on a sidewalk. Leaving the animal, the trooper got his man and marched him off to the police station.

Leaders of the strikers declare that the riotous actions of the foreigners are being threatened by them, and that committees from every organized craft have been appointed to take charge of the foreigners in order to keep them in check.

The violence which broke out among the foreigners at the works yesterday caused the Northampton county authorities to take further trouble, and they decided to prevent, if possible, any serious rioting. The governor was communicated with.

During the night Capt. John C. Groome of the state police was instructed to send men to Bethlehem at once. Accordingly about thirty policemen with their mounted left Philadelphia, where they were doing strike duty, at 5 a.m. and arrived here shortly before 7 o'clock.

When the troopers reached the town they were immediately assigned to the various gates of the works, and on their way along the street the mounted men encountered the foreigners. The troopers paid no attention to them until some of the foreigners began calling them names and few missiles were thrown.

The captain in command instantly wheeled his men about, ordered them to draw their riot sticks and charge. The policemen and their well trained horses promptly obeyed and they waded into the foreigners.

The long heavy hickory sticks were not used except where a man declined to move, the men depending on their horses to scatter the crowd. A sharp watch was kept for pistols, but no shot was fired at this time.

After about fifteen minutes' work the troopers had the street cleared, and were charged with leading to the Bethlehem Steel Company, which employs about 9,000 men, was shut down today until Monday. It is expected to resume then under the protection of the state police.

The strike at the Bethlehem steel works started February 4, when several hundred machinists quit, because they were refused time and one-half for extra work. The strike later spread to various departments of the plant, crippling the company to some extent.

The strikers were not organized and several breaks occurred, hundreds of men returning to work, but the trouble again began to spread this week when the strikers became more active in picketing. The violence yesterday was due to pickets interfering with men on their way to and from the works.

LITTLE WOMAN GRACES

Supreme Court Bench.

Henrietta Wells, on Justice

Brewer's Knee, Upsets Judicial Dignity.

The millennium for woman has arrived. One of the fair sex has "sat on the bench" of the Supreme Court of the United States while that august tribunal was engaged in the solemn performance of its duty under the Constitution.

The honor fell to Little Miss Henrietta Wells of Boston, granddaughter of Justice Brewer. When she and her mother came to the court yesterday afternoon, the grandfathers left his place on the bench to join them on the seats reserved for the families of members.

The three-year-old lassie is very fond of her grandfather and followed him as he started to return to the bench. Finding the child beside him as he resumed his seat, the associate justice took her on his knee.

Probably such a spectacle had never been seen before in the 129 years' history of the court.

The other justices were interested. Justice Harlan hunted for some plaything to give the little visitor. After a search of his pockets he produced a rubber band.

The little New Englander snapped her august grandfather in the face with it. He did not mind.

Walker D. Hines was addressing the court on the question of whether the Interstate Commerce Commission could require a railroad to grant a connection with a branch road upon the complaint of the latter.

He was not able to hold the attention of the lady on the bench, who finally was escorted back to her mother by the dignified Supreme Court marshal.

BRITISH CONCERNED IN

PRESERVATION OF PEACE

Friendly Representation to China Regarding Tibet Situation—Dalai Lama Heading for Russia.

PEKING, February 25.—W. G. Max Muller, British chargé d'affaires, has made friendly representations to the Chinese foreign board on the subject of Great Britain's concern over the situation in Tibet, and with reference to the preservation of peace and order in the border states, and has asked China to state formally her policy and intentions. It is believed that the Dalai Lama has found refuge in Bhutan, an independent state of Asia, in the eastern Himalayas. Official telegrams received here report that the degraded ruler is en route to Russian territory.

Will Proceed to China.

CALCUTTA, February 25.—It is reported here that the Dalai Lama, after his arrival here, will proceed to China to seek an interview with the emperor or prince regent in regard to his reinstatement.

SWOPE CASE INDICTMENTS.

Grand Jury May Vote on Their Issuing Today.

KANSAS CITY, February 25.—A vote on indictments in the Swope mystery may be taken this evening by the grand jury that has for two weeks been engaged in the case. This was announced semi-officially this morning when the jury resumed its labor.

Today Miss Lucy Swope was recalled and three servants were summoned, evidently to tell of the epidemic of typhoid fever that raged in the Swope household.

PERSONNEL OF NAVY

President Taft Shows Necessity for Improvement.

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Suggests That Ages of Senior Officers Be Materially Reduced.

BATTLESHIP TRAINING NEEDED

Experience in Commanding Vessel Essential—Line of Navy in Abnormal Condition.

President Taft today sent the following message to Congress setting forth the necessity of legislation to improve the personnel of the navy:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I wish to bring to the attention of the Congress the urgent need of legislation for the improvement of the personnel of the navy.

I am strongly of the opinion that the future of our navy will be seriously compromised unless the ages of our senior officers are materially reduced, and opportunity is given thereby for experience and training for battleship and fleet commands.

Inadequate Experience Noted.

The greater number of our older commanding officers have had inadequate experience in command. Experience in command of a large vessel in the battle fleet is essential to the command of a division or squadron of the fleet, and preliminary training in flag officers' duties is necessary before succeeding to the chief command of a fleet. We are now training officers in command of battleships and armored cruisers, many of whom cannot serve as flag officers on account of their short time on the active list, after reaching that grade.

The line of the navy is in an abnormal condition, the result of past legislation. There is still a "hump" in the flag and command grades; there is a great deficiency of officers of suitable ages for the intermediate grades; there is the beginning of a new "hump" in the lower grades, and the total of all the grades is very considerably short of the requirements of the service.

The Congress in 1903 authorized an increase in the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, without increasing correspondingly the grades of officers. The result is now a large number of young officers who have little promotion for many years to come. From now on about 160 officers per year will be promoted into the grade of lieutenant, and under existing law, but forty a year will be promoted out of it, so that that grade will increase out of proportion to the others.

Service in Other Countries.

A table herewith submitted shows the ages of the eldest and youngest, and the average ages of the flag officers of different countries and captains in the English, French, German, Italian, Austrian, and United States navies at the present time.

The average ages of rear admirals of different countries, about January 1, 1910, were thus as follows: Japanese, fifty-five years; British, fifty-five years; French, fifty-three years; Austrian, fifty-five years; Italian, fifty-six years; French, fifty-nine years; American, sixty years five months.

The average ages of captains about January 1, 1910, were thus as follows: English, 44 years; German, 45 years; Japanese, 45 years; Austrian, 50 years; Italian, 51 years; French, 54 years; American, 55 years.

Effect of the Plan.

The effect of the proposed measure would be to promote officers to the grade of captain at an average age of forty-six or forty-seven and to make the average age of all the captains about fifty.

The creation of higher ranking flag officers is a military necessity. Through custom and tradition, at a time when the sea was a more important factor in warfare than it is now, grades higher than that of rear admiral were regarded as rewards of merit for exceptional war service. The size of the fleet now demands two grades above that of rear admiral, which still would not compare with the grades to be found in foreign services. The customary rank demands two grades above that of (grand admiral), admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral.

Custom Abroad.

Foreign fleets are commanded by admirals and vice admirals. In international council or in combined operations the American admiral, whatever the importance of his command, must assume the junior position. In our Atlantic fleet there are now four rear admirals, and one vice admiral. In the Pacific, a vice admiral for the second squadron, and a rear admiral for each of the other two divisions.

Considerations of proper military efficiency, as well as a due sense of national dignity and self-respect, as befitting this great nation, urge that the existing situation shall cease.

The Secretary of the Navy has prepared a tentative bill for reorganizing the personnel of the navy, which is at the disposition of the Congress should it be desired. This proposed plan for relief meets with my hearty approval.

Outline of Proposed Measure.

The personnel of officers and men is based on the tonnage of effective ships. Increases or decreases of ships, due to authorization by Congress or to sale or other disposal, will increase or decrease the personnel in a fixed proportion. In time, though, the increase in new tonnage will be offset by old ships struck.

Rebellion in Fokien, China.

AMOY, China, February 25.—There has been a recurrence of the anti-dynastic agitation at Ping-Ho-Hsien in southern Fokien, and 1,000 government troops occupy the district. The insurgents have withdrawn to the hills. Skirmishes have occurred with the troops, but few casualties are reported.

PINCHOT ON STAND

ACCUSES BALLINGER OF DECEIVING TAFT

OF DECEIVING TAFT

Declares Conservation Interests of Nation Are Unsafe in Secretary's Hands.

UNFAITHFUL TO PUBLIC

AND TO THE PRESIDENT

Outlines What He Expects to Prove to Congress Committee.

CHARGES UNDER THREE HEADS

Deposed Forester Presents Briefs Alleging That the Secretary Entered Office Determined to Upset the Existing Department Policy.

When this story has been told, and the witnesses whom I shall ask you to call have been heard, you will realize that the interests of the people are not safe in Mr. Ballinger's hands, and that the country will demand of this committee a verdict in harmony with the general conviction that the Secretary of the Interior has been unfaithful both to the public, whose property he has endangered, and to the President, whom he has deceived.

With these words Gifford Pinchot, former chief of the forest service, this afternoon concluded his opening statement to the joint committee of Congress which is investigating the Glavis charges against the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Pinchot, whose testimony has been awaited with the greatest interest after the lunch recess. After answering the usual preliminary questions Mr. Pinchot said:

"What I desire to lay before the committee is a consecutive story of my experience with Mr. Ballinger in relation to the conservation of the natural resources. Among several matters there are three of principal importance to be called to your attention.

Explanation "Essentially False."

"The first of these concerns the policy, devised and inaugurated by the last administration, of protecting against monopolistic control the water-power sites owned by the people. I shall show you that Secretary Ballinger entered his office with the clear determination to make short work of the policy, and that he reversed it so far as he was allowed to do so; that he restored the power sites to entry without the remotest shadow of regulation; that he captured the Forest Service by giving to the President himself an explanation of his conduct that was essentially false.

"The second has to do with my connection as a government officer with the Cunningham coal cases and with the Glavis charges. I shall show you how in these cases and how Glavis submitted his facts to me. I believed then, as I believe now, that Glavis was a faithful public servant and that the facts which he presented were true. I am convinced now, as I was when he came to me, that Glavis was a faithful public servant and that the facts which he presented were true. I am convinced now, as I was when he came to me, that Glavis was a faithful public servant and that the facts which he presented were true.

"Deceived the President."

"I shall show you that this letter was submitted by the President to Mr. Ballinger, and that as part of his reply, he laid before the President a statement concerning the Cunningham coal cases, which statement is shown by undisputed documentary evidence to be absolutely false in three essential particulars. It will then appear that Mr. Ballinger willfully deceived the President, and was disloyal to him.

"The third principal matter is concerned with the attitude of this government toward the conservation of the natural resources belonging to the people. I desire to show you that the story of Glavis' courage and successful fight to protect the property of the people, which ended in his dismissal without a hearing, is a gross lie. I shall show you that under our present law and practice the more difficult task falls to those who would protect the public property and not of those who would despoil it; and that under the present system the betrayal into monopolistic control of what belongs to all of us is made easy, and often in practice inevitable.

Duty Before the Nation.

"The imperative duty before this country is not merely to get rid of an unfaithful public servant. A far more important duty is to bring about a fundamental change in the law and the practice toward conservation, to prevent for the future what has been in the past the almost inevitable sacrifice of the public welfare, and to make possible hereafter the utilization of the natural resources and the natural advantages for the benefit of all the people instead of merely for the profit of a few.

"When this story has been told and the witnesses whom I shall ask you to call have been heard you will realize that the interests of the people are not safe in Mr. Ballinger's hands and that the country will demand of this committee a verdict in harmony with the general conviction that the Secretary of the Interior has been unfaithful both to the public, whose property he has endangered, and to the President, whom he has deceived."

Inquiry Into Glavis' Agreement With U. W. Barr

T. W. Barr, the Seattle timber dealer, who became so tangled up on the stand yesterday when testifying as to an agree-

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